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(54) Improved phosphite stabilizer compositions.

(57) Described are improved phosphite stabilizer compositions.

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IMPROVED PHOSPHITE STABILIZER COMPOSITIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of application Serial No. 802,894, filed November 29, 1985.

This invention relates to improved stabilizers for polyolefins, and more particularly to stabilizer compositions comprising tris-alkylphenyl phosphites and minor amounts of a dialkyl thiodipropionate. Still more particularly, the invention relates to stabilizer compositions comprising a tris-alkylphenyl phosphite and from 1 to 55 parts by weight, per hundred parts by weight phosphite, of a dialkyl thiodipropionate. These low levels of dialkyl thiodipropionate synergistically enhance the stabilizing effectiveness of the phosphite, affording improved melt-processing stability to polyolefin resins with less deterioration in color.

Tris-alkylphenyl phosphites have long been known for use in stabilizing a variety of resins, and are known to be particularly beneficial for stabilizing polyolefins during melt processing operations. Although these phosphites may be used alone for such purposes, they are often employed in combination with a variety of co-stabilizers such as hindered phenols and the like to provide additional stabilization, as is disclosed for example in U.S. 3,558,554.

Thioester compounds have also been used in combination with phosphites and phosphite-hindered phenol stabilizer compositions to impart long-term heat aging stability. However, U.S. 4,187,212 discloses that thioesters contribute to yellowing, particularly when used in polyolefins and that such combinations should therefore be avoided.

Although the combination of hindered phenols and phosphites is well established for use in polyolefin stabilization, further improvements have long been sought. The addition of further co-stabilizers has been of some benefit, and the use of combinations of particular hindered phenols, as well as the use of alternative phosphite structures, has gained some acceptance in the art. However, in as much as tris-alkylphenyl phosphites are readily prepared and have become widely available commercially in large quantities and at relatively favorable prices, a method for increasing their effectiveness as melt processing stabilizers would be a useful advance in the stabilizing art. Improved stabilizer compositions based on trisalkylphenyl phosphites would increase the range of low-cost melt processing stabilizers available to the resin compounder.

This invention relates to improved stabilizer compositions comprising tris-alkylphenyl phosphites and small amounts of dialkyl thiodipropionates and to polyolefins containing these stabilizer mixtures.

The tris-alkylphenyl phosphites useful in the practice of this invention include tris-monoalkylphenyl phosphites, tris-dialkylphenyl phosphites and tris-trialkylphenyl phosphites, wherein the alkyl groups are C₁-C₁₂ alkyl radicals. Examples of such phosphites include tris-(2,4-di-t-butylphenyl) phosphite, tris-nonylphenyl phosphite, tris-(2-t-butyl-4-methylphenyl) phosphite, tris-(2,4 di-t-butyl-6-methyl-phenyl) phosphite and the like, as well as mixtures thereof. A great variety of these and analogous tris-alkylphenyl phosphites are well-known and widely available from commercial sources.

The effectiveness of tris-alkylphenyl phosphites as melt processing stabilizers for polyolefins is synergistically enhanced by including a minor but effective amount of a dialkyl thiodipropionate wherein the alkyl portion is a long chain, about C₈-C₂₀, aliphatic group, such as octyl, decyl, lauryl, tridecyl, myristyl, palmityl, stearyl and arachidyl. Representative examples of such compounds are distearyl thiodipropionate, dipalmityl thiodipropionate, ditridecyl thiodipropionate, dimyristyl thiodipropionate and dilauryl thiodipropionate. Alkyl moieties having about 10 to about 20 carbon atoms are preferred, with C₁₂-C₁₈ alkyl moieties being particularly preferred. Most preferred are dilauryl thiodipropionate and ditridecyl thiodipropionate. These and other such compounds are known and are readily available from commercial sources, or may be prepared by means known in the art.

The improved stabilizer composition of this invention will comprise from 1 to 55, preferably about 5 to about 45, and more preferably from about 10 to about 40 parts by weight of dialkyl thiodipropionate per hundred parts by weight of the tris-alkylphenyl phosphite compound. At levels within this range, the effectiveness of the phosphite as a melt processing stabilizer, particularly for polyolefins, is enhanced, and improvement in color stability is shown. At levels below this range, little or no improvement is realized, while at greater levels, further improvement in melt stabilization is minimal or not existent at all, while color stability possibly may decrease. This is particularly unexpected due to the fact that the level of thioester normally employed to provide long term heat aging stability to resins generally is 10 to 50 fold greater than the amount needed to provide synergistic enhancement of the stabilizing character of the phosphite.

The stabilizing compositions of this invention are effective in improving the melt processing stability of polyolefins such as polyethylene, polypropylene and the like when compounded therewith in amounts of up to 0.5 wt%, and usually less than 0.1 wt%. Generally, from about 0.01 to about 0.2 wt% are sufficient for the purpose of stabilizing the olefin resins against deterioration during melt processing. Although considerably greater amounts may also be effective, such large amount afford little additional benefit and are therefore not preferred.

Conventional combinations of tris-alkylphenyl phosphites with co-stabilizers such as antioxidants are also known and widely used as polyolefin stabilizers. For example, the combination of tris-alkylphenyl phosphites with a variety of hindered phenols has been disclosed in U.S. patents 4,187,212 and 4,290,941. The addition of 1 to 55 parts by weight dialkyl thiodipropionate per hundred parts by weight of tris-alkylphenyl phosphite may also synergistically improve the effectiveness of other compositions for the stabilization of polyolefins in melt processing operations.

Other co-stabilizers include compounds such as acid neutralizers, UV stabilizers and antioxidants, such as hindered phenolic compounds like, for example, alkyl esters of (dialkyl hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid, and tris(dialkyl hydroxybenzyl) isocyanurates. In the preferred embodiment, at least one hindered phenolic compound is included.

The present invention may also be understood from a consideration of the following illustrative examples.

Examples 1-2

Unstabilized polyethylene, obtained as LLDPE GRSN 7042 from Union Carbide Corporation, was compounded with 0.08 parts by weight Weston® 447, tris(2,4-di-t-butylphenyl) phosphite from Borg-Warner Chemicals, Inc., and varying amounts of dilauryl thiodipropionate (DLTDP). All compositions also contained 0.05 parts by weight calcium stearate processing aid per hundred parts by weight polyethylene. Control Composition A-C were also prepared and tested for comparison purposes.

The compositions were first prepared by dry blending the components, then tested for melt-flow stability by carrying out multiple extrusions at 525°F, (stock temperature), using a 1 in. single screw extruder having a 24:1 L:D ratio, fitted with a 1/4 in. rod die. The melt flow properties, measured by a modification of the method of ASTM D 1238, condition 'E' and Yellowness Index were measured. The compositions and results are summarized in Table I.

TABLE I

Ex. No.	1	2	A	B	C
Composition (pbw)					
U-276	-	-	-	-	0.03
W-447	0.08	0.08	0.08	-	0.08
DLTDP	0.0032	0.0080	-	-	-
LDPPE	100	100	100	100	100
Melt Flow:					
1st Pass	3.33	3.35	3.13	3.06	3.25
3rd Pass	2.60	2.85	2.03	1.80	2.78
5th Pass	2.34	2.45	1.42	1.30	2.33
Yellow. Index:					
1st Pass	9.83	9.75	9.79	10.02	10.66
5th Pass	13.67	13.20	13.69	13.96	15.02
Delta YI	3.84	3.45	3.90	3.94	4.36

Notes:

LDPPE = linear low density polyethylene; the 100 pbw includes .05 wt% calcium stearate processing aid; U-276 = 3(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid, octadecyl ester, a hindered phenol obtained from Borg-Warner Chemicals, Inc.; DLTDP = dilauryl thiodipropionate; Yellowness Index measured by Hunterlab Colorimeter.

It will be apparent that although the addition of the phosphite to polyethylene affords improvement in melt stability and color development (compare Control B with Control A), the further addition of a minor amount of DLTDP affords a substantial improvement in melt stability. The conventional combination of phosphite and hindered phenol (Control C) actually provides slightly less effective stabilization and exhibits poorer color than do the compositions stabilized with phosphite and thioester according to the practice of this invention.

Examples 3-7

Further compositions were prepared using 0.08 pbw W-447 phosphite, 0.03 pbw U-276 stabilizer, an alkyl ester of a (dialkyl hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid, an varying levels of DLTDP. The compositions and test results are summarized in Table II.

TABLE II

Ex. No.	3	4	5	6	7	C	D
Compositions (pbw):							
U-276	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
W-447	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.04	.08	-
DLTDP	0.0016	0.0032	0.0064	0.0080	0.0024	-	-
W-618	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-
LDDPE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Melt Flow:							
1st Pass	3.21	3.41	3.34	3.34	3.20	3.25	3.18
3rd Pass	2.83	2.92	2.91	2.91	2.48	2.78	2.47
5th Pass	2.46	2.57	2.60	2.61	2.04	2.33	2.12
Yellowness:							
1st Pass	10.26	10.01	9.89	9.74	9.90	10.66	10.78
5th Pass	14.39	13.67	13.09	13.09	13.70	15.02	15.37
Delta YI	4.13	3.66	3.20	3.35	3.80	4.36	5.09

Notes:

See Table I notes;

W-618 = distearyl pentaerythritol diphosphite stabilizer from Borg-Warner Chemicals, Inc.

It will be apparent from a comparison of Examples 3-7 with Control Example C that the addition of a minor but effective amount of dilauryl thiodipropionate to the conventional polyolefin stabilizer combination of a hindered phenol and a tris-alkylphenyl phosphite significantly both enhances the melt flow stability and reduces color development during melt processing.

Examples 8 -II

The melt flow and color stability characteristics of the composition of Examples 8-II, consistent with various embodiments of the invention, may be compared with those of the Control Compositions wherein the trialkylphenyl phosphite and the dialkyl thiodipropionate are not both present (Control Examples E-J) and Control Compositions containing both, but wherein the amount of dialkyl thiodipropionate exceeded 55 pbw relative to the phosphite (Control Examples K-O). The data for these examples are indicated below in Table III. The base resin was linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE) (Union Carbide G-7042). All compositions additionally include 500 ppm calcium stearate, and were processed and tested as described for Examples 1-2, except that the ASTM method for melt flow was unmodified.

TABLE III

EX. No.	E	F	G	H	I	J	B	9	10	11	K	L	M	N	O
U-276 ppm	0	300	0	300	0	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
U-447 ppm	0	0	800	800	0	0	784	720	700	600	500	400	300	200	100
DLDP ppm	0	0	0	0	800	800	16	80	100	200	300	400	500	600	700
MELT FLOW, GW/10 MIN															
First	1.47	1.58	1.76	1.69	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.86	1.83	1.83	1.81	1.80	1.81	1.80	1.77
Third	0.76	1.14	0.97	1.20	1.21	1.42	1.34	1.47	1.54	1.46	1.46	1.48	1.46	1.39	1.35
Fifth	0.49	0.93	0.59	0.96	0.90	1.14	0.95	1.12	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.09	1.19	1.06	1.10
COLOR, YI															
First	11.92	14.19	12.29	13.80	11.00	10.96	12.16	11.59	11.62	11.43	11.47	11.31	11.71	10.89	11.36
Fifth	17.10	20.24	16.53	19.20	15.77	15.40	16.41	15.99	15.32	13.24	16.12	15.42	15.31	16.13	16.18

Examples 9 -12

Different dialkyl thiodipropionates were incorporated at the same level into the same LLDPE as Examples 8-II, along with 500 ppm calcium stearate, 300 ppm U-276 and 560 ppm W-447 and processed and tested as described for Examples 1-2, except that seven extrusions were performed. These compositions may be compared against a Control Composition wherein U-276, W-447 and dialkyl thiodipropionate were absent (Control Example P). The data for these examples are indicated below in Table IV.

TABLE IV

Ex. No.	P	9	10	11	12
U-276 ppm	0	300	300	300	300
W-447 ppm	0	560	560	560	560
Thiosynergist	----	DLTDP	DTDTDP	DMTDP	DSTDP
Amount ppm	0	240	240	240	240
Melt Flow, g/10 min					
First	1.37	1.70	1.76	1.71	1.69
Third	0.83	1.33	1.44	1.29	1.11
Fifth	0.51	1.01	1.00	0.96	0.78
Seventh	0.34	0.82	0.81	0.70	0.59

The dialkyl thiodipropionates were:

	<u>Dialkyl Thiodipropionate</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
	dilauryl thiodipropionate	DLTDP
5	ditridecyl thiodipropionate	DTD TDP
	dimyristyl thiodipropionate	DMTDP
	distearyl thiodipropionate	DSTDP

10 Examples 13-19

Compositions were made to demonstrate the use of different antioxidants. The compositions included the same LLDPE as Examples 9-12 and included 500 ppm calcium stearate. These compositions were processed and tested as in Examples 9-12. The antioxidants were U-276, GR-3114, tris(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-
15 hydroxybenzyl)isocyanurate, available from the B. F. Goodrich Corporation, and Irganox® 1010 (1-1010), tetrakis [3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-di-t-butylphenyl)propanoyloxy] methane, available from the Ciba-Geigy Corporation. The LLDPE without antioxidant, phosphite or thio-synergist was also tested (Control Example Q). The data for these examples are indicated below in Table V.

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TABLE V

Ex. No.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Q
Antioxidant	U-276	GR-3114	I-1010	GR-3114	U-276	GR-3114	I-1010	None
Amount ppm	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	-
W-447 ppm	560	560	560	680	080	680	680	None
Thio-synergist	DLTDP	DLTDP	DLTDP	DTDTDP	DTDTDP	DSTDP	DSTDP	None
Amount ppm	240	240	240	120	120	120	120	-
Melt Flow, g/10 min								
First	1.70	1.87	1.80	1.88	1.72	1.86	1.74	1.46
Third	1.33	1.57	1.49	1.64	1.41	1.54	1.50	0.70
Fifth	1.01	1.36	1.21	1.35	1.13	1.16	1.24	0.37
Seventh	0.82	1.14	1.05	-	-	-	-	-

The instant invention will thus be seen to be an improved stabilizer composition comprising a trisalkylphenyl phosphite and from 1 to 55 pbw, preferably from 5-45 pbw, and more preferably 10-40 pbw of a dialkyl thiodipropionate, per hundred pbw of phosphite, and a polyolefin composition which includes that stabilizer composition.

It will be understood that various changes and modifications may be made in the embodiment outlined above without departing from the spirit of the invention, which includes all equivalents and modifications thereof, and is limited only by the following claims.

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Claims

1. A stabilizing composition for polyolefins comprising 100 pbw of a tris-alkylphenyl phosphite and from 1 to 55 pbw of a dialkyl thiodipropionate.
2. The composition of Claim 1 wherein said trisalkylphenyl phosphite is a tris-dialkylphenyl phosphite.
3. The composition of Claim 1 wherein said trisalkylphenyl phosphite is tris-(2,4-di-t-butylphenyl) phosphite.
4. The composition of Claim 1 wherein each alkyl moiety of said dialkyl thiodipropionate has about 10 to about 20 carbon atoms.
5. The composition of Claim 4 wherein said alkyl moiety is selected from the group consisting of C₁₂ to C₁₈ alkyl moieties.
6. The composition of Claim 5 wherein said dialkyl thiodipropionate is selected from the group consisting of dilauryl and ditridecyl thiodipropionates.
7. The composition of Claim 1 comprising 100 pbw of tris-(2,4-d-t-butylphenyl) phosphite and from about 5 to about 45 pbw of a dialkyl thiodipropionate.
8. The composition of Claim 1 further comprising a hindered phenolic compound.
9. The composition of Claim 8 wherein said hindered phenolic compound is an alkyl ester of a (dialkyl hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid.
10. The composition of Claim 9 wherein said hindered phenolic compound is 3(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid, octadecyl ester.
11. A polyolefin composition comprising a polyolefin and an effective amount of a stabilizer mixture comprising 100 pbw tris-alkylphenyl phosphite and from 1-55 pbw dialkyl thiodipropionate.
12. The composition of Claim 11 wherein said trisalkylphenyl phosphite is a tris-dialkylphenyl phosphite.
13. The composition of Claim 12 wherein said trisalkylphenyl phosphite is tris-(2,4-di-t-butylphenyl) phosphite.
14. The composition of Claim 11 wherein said dialkyl thiodipropionate is dilauryl thiodipropionate.
15. The composition of Claim 11, further comprising a hindered phenolic compound.
16. The composition of Claim 15 wherein said hindered phenolic antioxidant is an alkyl ester of a (dialkyl hydroxyphenol) propionic acid.
17. The composition of Claim 16 wherein said hindered phenolic antioxidant is 3(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid, octadecyl ester.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A, D	US-A-3 558 554 (T. KURIYAMA et al.) * Column 5, line 22; column 6, lines 2-3 *	1-3, 6, 7, 11-14	C 08 K 5/00 C 08 L 23/02 // (C 08 K 5/00 C 08 K 5:37 C 08 K 5:52)
A	FR-A-1 294 998 (ARGUS CHEMICAL CORP.) * Page 14, table XIII; abstracts I, III *	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 15, 6, 14	
A, D	US-A-4 290 941 (ZINKE et al.) * Claims 1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 17, 19 *	1-3, 8-13, 15-17	
A	GB-B- 936 494 (SUN OIL CO.) * Claim 1, example 2 *	3-6, 13, 14	
A	GB-A-2 039 492 (BORG WARNER CORP.) * Claim 1; page 4, lines 5-6 *	3-6, 13, 14	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4) C. 08 K C 08 L
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 18-10-1988	Examiner WILSON A.J.D.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			
T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			